

# DOCUMENTATION

London Stock Exchange Group Sri Lanka - Exchange House



**London**  

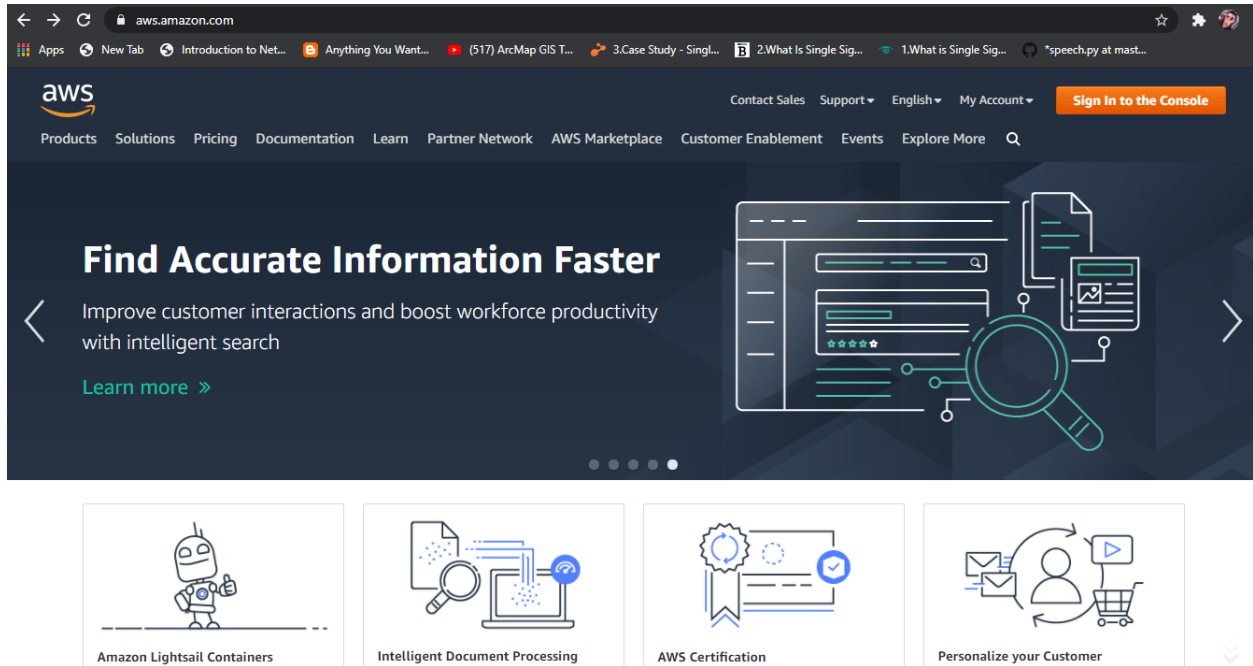
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Stock Exchange Group

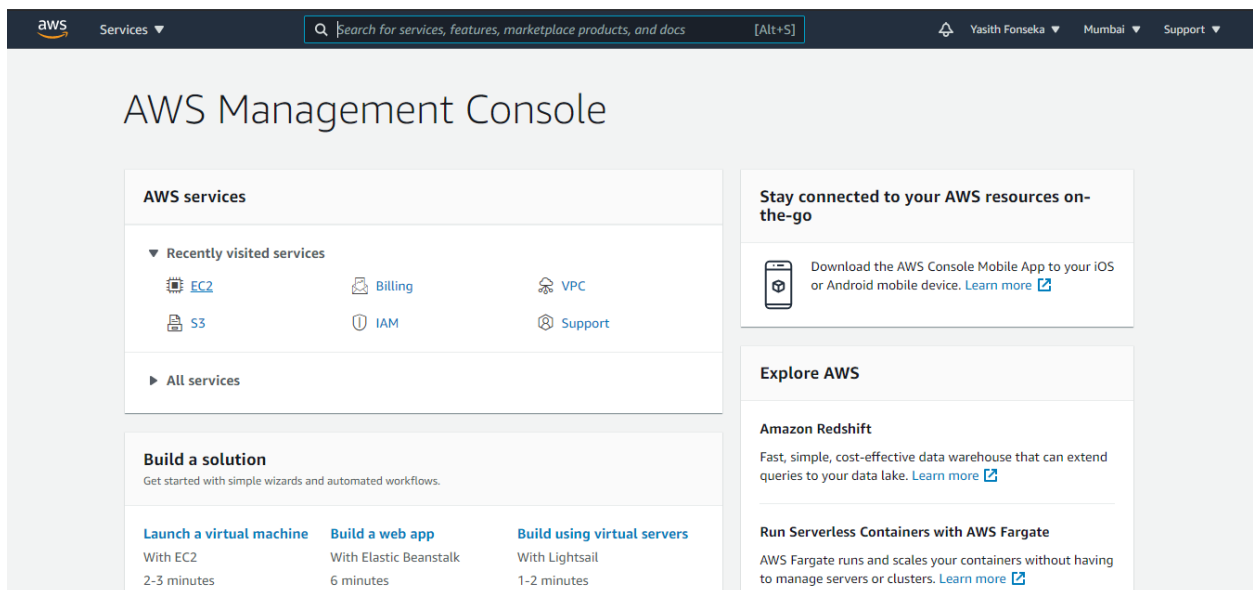
**AYS FONSEKA**

# PART 01 – Scripting

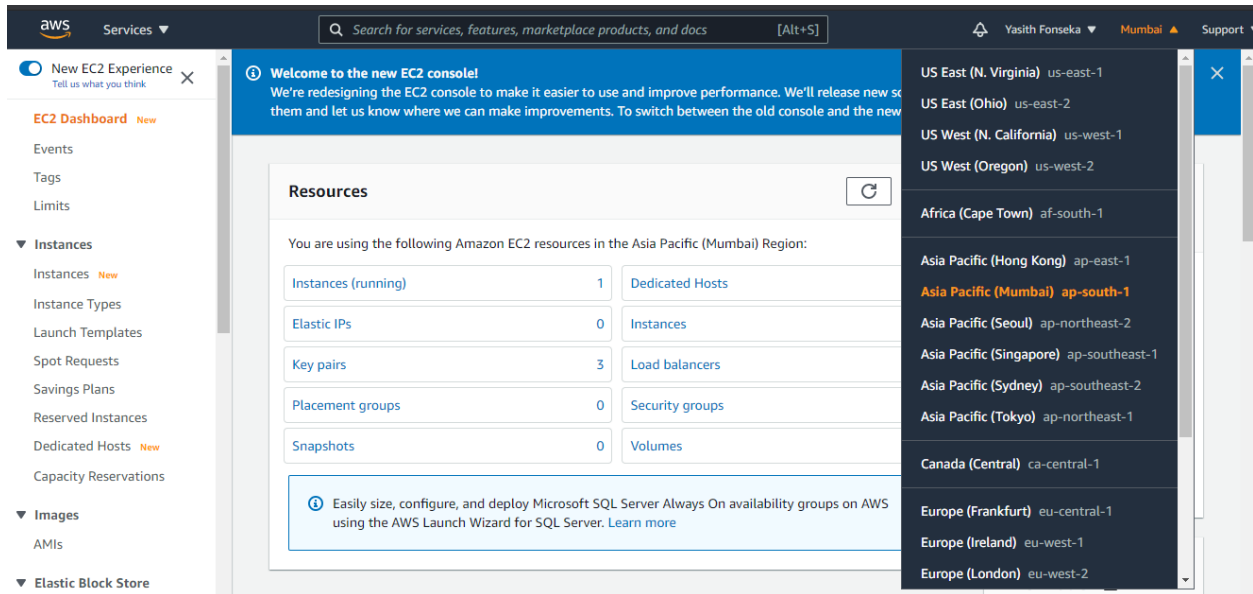
## 1. Sign into the console.



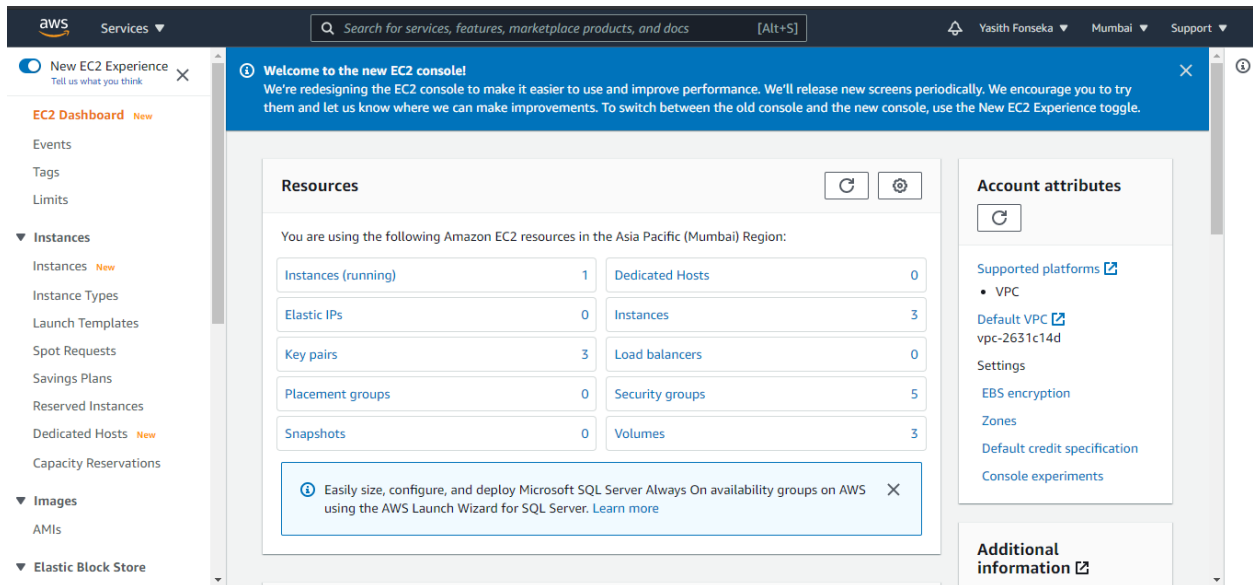
## 2. Select or search for EC2 instance.



### 3. Select your region



### 4. Select “Instances” tab



## 5. Select “LAUNCH INSTANCES”

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console's 'Instances' page. The left sidebar contains navigation links: EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Limits, Instances (selected), Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations, Images, and Elastic Block Store. The main content area features a 'Welcome to the new instances experience!' banner. Below it, there's a 'Filter instances' search bar and a table of instances. The table has columns: Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, and Availability Zone. Three instances are listed: two 'Stopped' (t2.micro) and one 'Running' (t2.micro). A 'Launch Instances' button is visible in the top right.

## 6. Choose “Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM)”

The screenshot shows the 'Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)' wizard in the AWS Management Console. The wizard has a progress bar at the top with steps: 1. Choose AMI (selected), 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Add Tags, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review. Below the progress bar, there's a search bar and a list of AMIs. The 'Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM), SSD Volume Type' is selected. The 'Free tier eligible' badge is visible. The '64-bit (x86)' option is selected for the architecture.

## 7. Selected “Free Tier Eligible” one and clicked “Configure Instance Details”.

aws

Services

Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs

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1. Choose AMI

2. Choose Instance Type

3. Configure Instance

4. Add Storage

5. Add Tags

6. Configure Security Group

7. Review

### Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: 

All instance families

Current generation

[Show/Hide Columns](#)

Currently selected: t2.micro (- ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, -, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Configure Instance Details](#)

## 8. Kept this as it is and clicked “Add Storage”

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1. Choose AMI

2. Choose Instance Type

3. Configure Instance

4. Add Storage

5. Add Tags

6. Configure Security Group

7. Review

### Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

**Number of instances**  [Launch into Auto Scaling Group](#)

**Purchasing option** ☐ Request Spot instances

**Network**  [Create new VPC](#)

**Subnet**  [Create new subnet](#)

**Auto-assign Public IP**

**Placement group** ☐ Add instance to placement group

**Capacity Reservation**

**Domain join directory**  [Create new directory](#)

**IAM role**  [Create new IAM role](#)

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Add Storage](#)

## 9. This one also kept as it is and clicked “Add Tags”

1. Choose AMI2. Choose Instance Type3. Configure Instance4. Add Storage5. Add Tags6. Configure Security Group7. Review

Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

Volume Type ⓘ	Device ⓘ	Snapshot ⓘ	Size (GiB) ⓘ	Volume Type ⓘ	IOPS ⓘ	Throughput (MB/s) ⓘ	Delete on Termination ⓘ	Encryption ⓘ
Root	/dev/xvda	snap-07e0efc01c68d3978	<input type="text" value="8"/>	General Purpose SSD (gp2) ▾	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypt ▾

Add New Volume

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

Cancel

Previous

Review and Launch

Next: Add Tags

## 10. Kept as it is and clicked “Configure Security Groups”

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1. Choose AMI2. Choose Instance Type3. Configure Instance4. Add Storage5. Add Tags6. Configure Security Group7. Review

Step 5: Add Tags

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver.  
A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both.  
Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

Key (128 characters maximum)	Value (256 characters maximum)	Instances ⓘ	Volumes ⓘ	Network Interfaces ⓘ
This resource currently has no tags				
Choose the Add tag button or <a href="#">click to add a Name tag</a> . Make sure your <a href="#">IAM policy</a> includes permissions to create tags.				

Add Tag

(Up to 50 tags maximum)

Cancel

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Next: Configure Security Group

11. Here need to add a rule. For that click Add Rule button and select “Custom TCP rule and fill as shown below.

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1. Choose AMI

2. Choose Instance Type

3. Configure Instance

4. Add Storage

5. Add Tags

6. Configure Security Group

7. Review

### Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

**Assign a security group:** ☒ Create a **new** security group  
☐ Select an **existing** security group

**Security group name:**

**Description:**

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

Add Rule

Warning

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Cancel

Previous

Review and Launch

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1. Choose AMI

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**Assign a security group:** ☒ Create a **new** security group  
☐ Select an **existing** security group

**Security group name:**

**Description:**

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
Custom TCP F	TCP	8080	Anywhere 0.0.0.0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

Add Rule

Warning

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Cancel

Previous

Review and Launch

## 12. Keep it as it is and click “Launch”

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

**Improve your instances' security.** Your security group, launch-wizard-3, is open to the world. Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend that you update your security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only. You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate access to the application or service you're running, e.g., HTTP (80) for web servers. [Edit security groups](#)

▼ AMI Details [Edit AMI](#)

**Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-08e0ca9924195beba**

**Free tier eligible** Amazon Linux 2 comes with five years support. It provides Linux kernel 4.14 tuned for optimal performance on Amazon EC2, systemd 219, GCC 7.3, Glibc 2.26, Binutils 2.29.1, and the latest software packages through extras. This AMI is the successor of the Amazon Linux AMI that is a...

Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

▼ Instance Type [Edit instance type](#)

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
t2.micro	-	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Launch](#)

## 13. Here need to create a new key pair and download.

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

t2.micro - 1

▼ Security Groups

Security group name: launch-wizard-3  
Description: launch-wizard-3

Type: SSH, Custom TCP Rule, Custom TCP Rule

▼ Instance Details

▼ Storage

▼ Tags

**Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair**

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Choose an existing key pair  
Choose an existing key pair  
**Create a new key pair**  
Proceed without a key pair

☐ I acknowledge that I have access to the selected private key file (key-pair-new2.pem), and that without this file, I won't be able to log into my instance.

[Cancel](#) [Launch Instances](#)

[Edit security groups](#)

[Edit instance details](#)

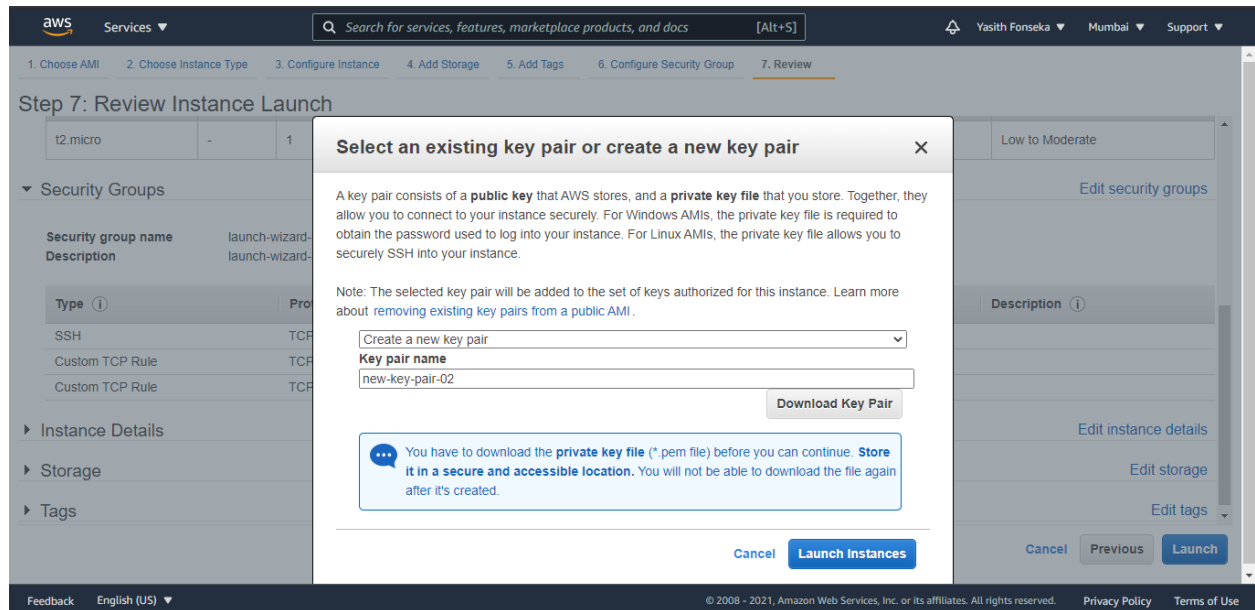
[Edit storage](#)

[Edit tags](#)

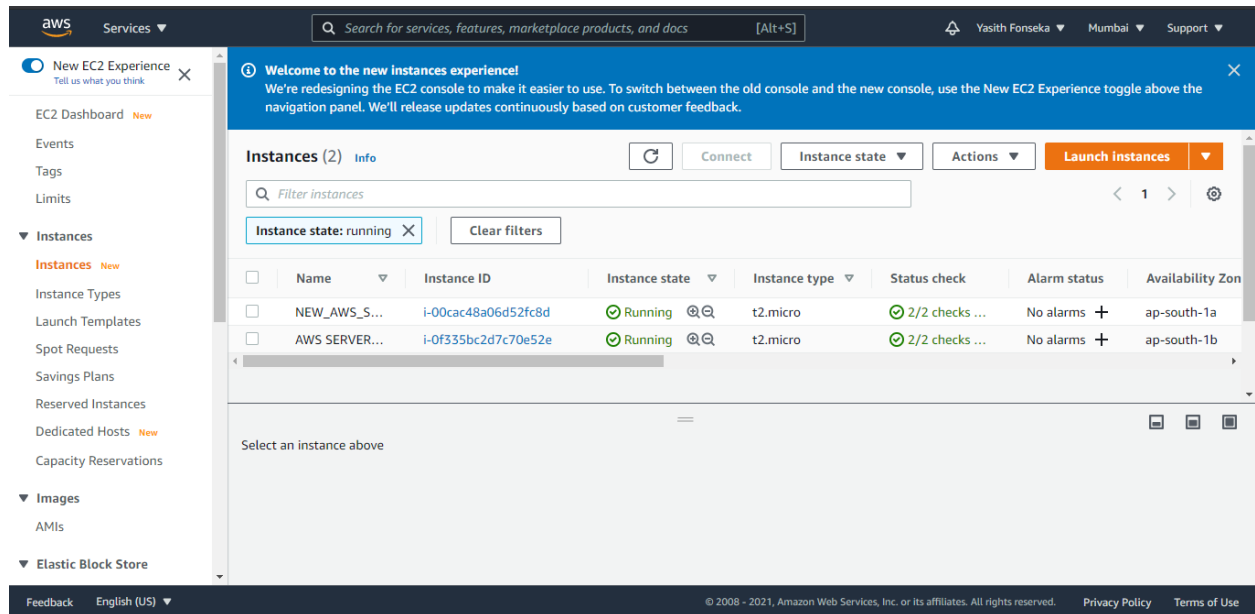
[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Launch](#)



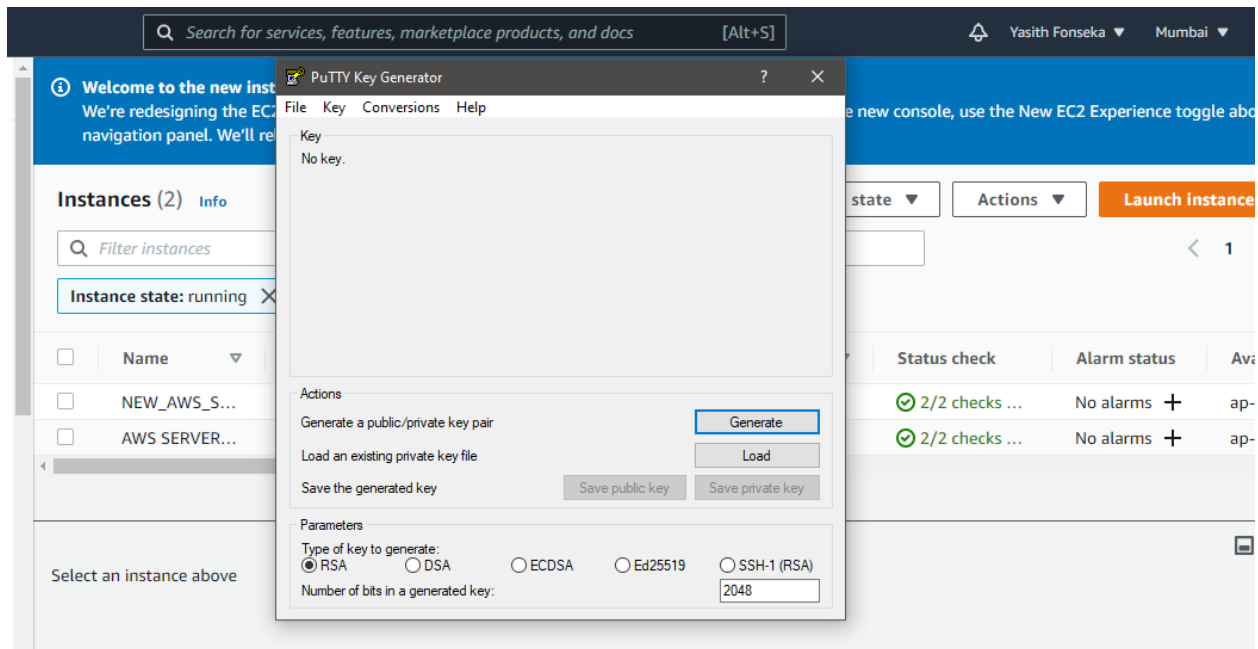
## 14. Click on the “Launch Instance”



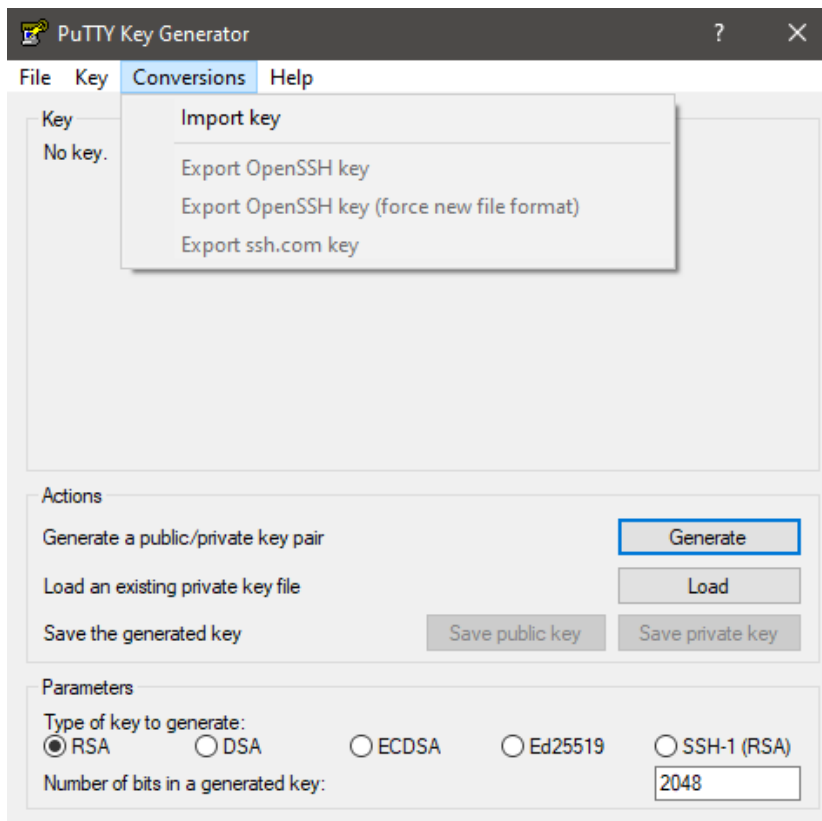
## 15. After few seconds ec2 instance will come to running state.



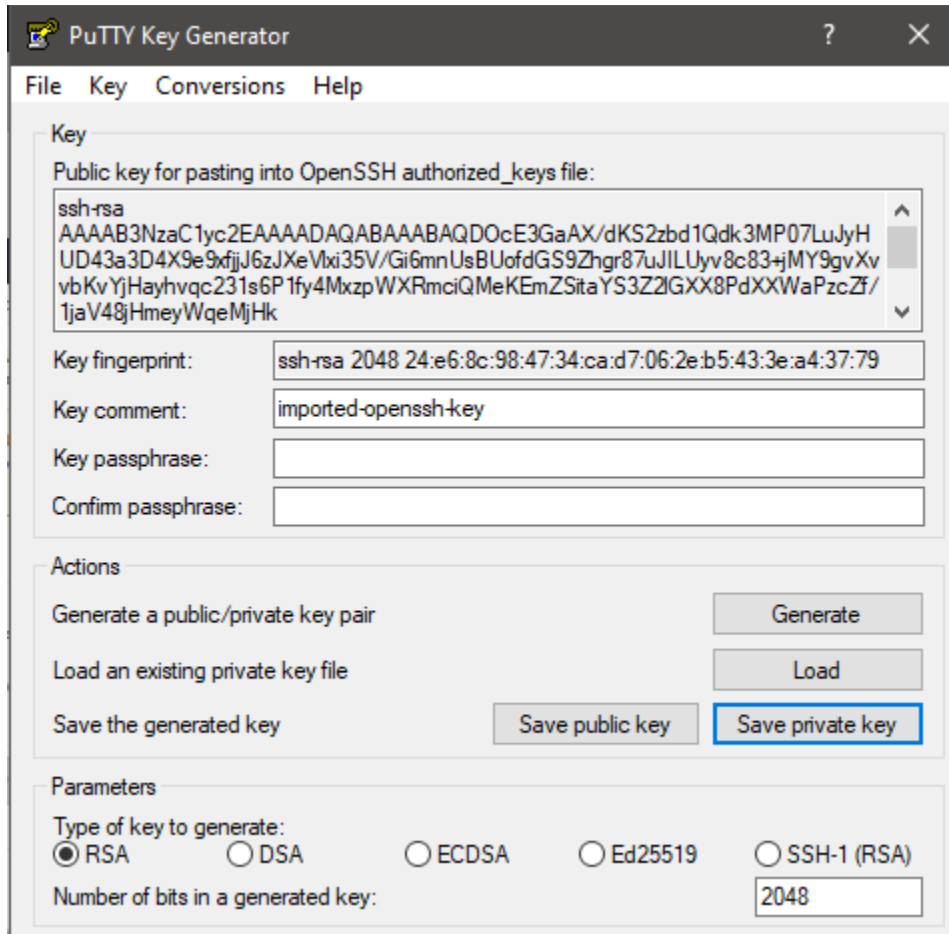
13. Then need to open PUTTYGEN



14. Here import the “.pem” key which we generated while setup setup ec2 instance.



15. After importing your key click on the “Save private key” in order to save private key.



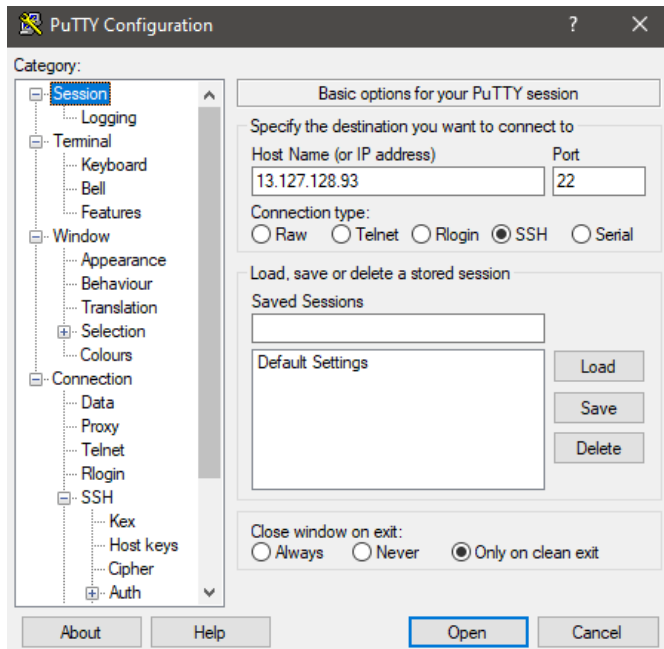
The screenshot shows the PuTTY Key Generator application window. The title bar reads "PuTTY Key Generator". The menu bar includes "File", "Key", "Conversions", and "Help".

The "Key" section contains a text area for the public key, labeled "Public key for pasting into OpenSSH authorized\_keys file:". The key text is: `ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQDOcE3GaAX/dKS2zbd1Qdk3MP07LuJyH UD43a3D4X9e9xfjJ6zJXeVxi35V/Gi6mnUsBUofdGS9Zhgr87uJILUyv8c83+jMY9gvXv vbKvYjHayhvqc231s6P1fy4MxzpWXRmciQMeKEmZSitaYS3Z2GXX8PdXXWaPzcZf/ 1jaV48jHmeyWqeMjHk`. Below this are fields for "Key fingerprint:" (displaying `ssh-rsa 2048 24:e6:8c:98:47:34:ca:d7:06:2e:b5:43:3e:a4:37:79`), "Key comment:" (containing `imported-openssh-key`), "Key passphrase:", and "Confirm passphrase:".

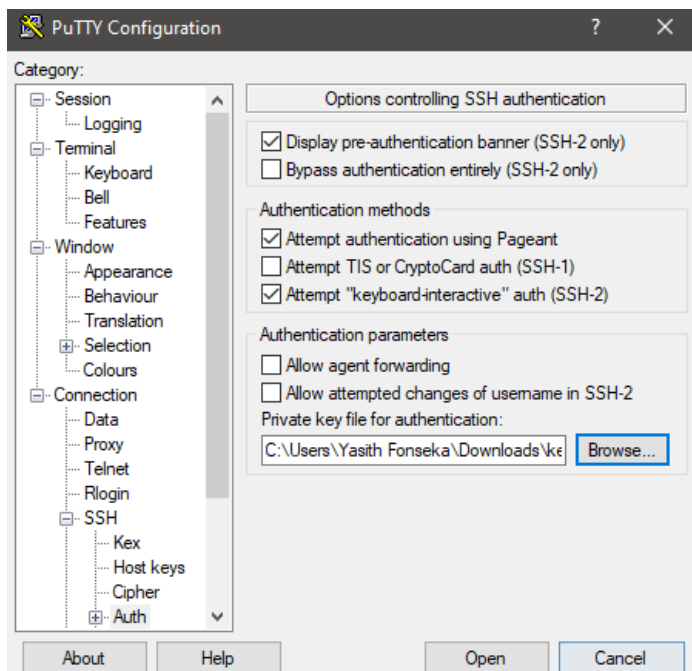
The "Actions" section has three buttons: "Generate", "Load", and "Save private key" (which is highlighted with a blue border). The "Save the generated key" label is positioned above the "Save public key" and "Save private key" buttons.

The "Parameters" section shows "Type of key to generate:" with radio buttons for ☒ RSA, ☐ DSA, ☐ ECDSA, ☐ Ed25519, and ☐ SSH-1 (RSA). The "Number of bits in a generated key:" is set to 2048.

16. Then Search for “PuTTY” and open it. Give your ec2 instance’s public ip v4 address as given below.



17. Then click on “SSH” in the left side panel and click on “Auth”. Browse you saved private key in give it here. After given your private key click on “OPEN” button.



18. You will get this kind terminal. Here type “ec2-user” and hit enter. Go to the root.

```
root@ip-172-31-41-25:~  
login as: ec2-user  
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"  
  
  _ | _ | _ )  
  _ | ( _ /   Amazon Linux 2 AMI  
  _ |\ _ | _ |  
  
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]$  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]$ sudo su -  
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#
```

19. In order to install apache do as below.

Reference([https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/CHAP\\_Tutorials.WebServerDB.CreateWebServer.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/CHAP_Tutorials.WebServerDB.CreateWebServer.html))

```
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# sudo yum install -y httpd
```

```
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# sudo yum install -y httpd
```

20. You can start apache service using below command.

```
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#  
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#  
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#  
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#  
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# sudo systemctl start httpd
```

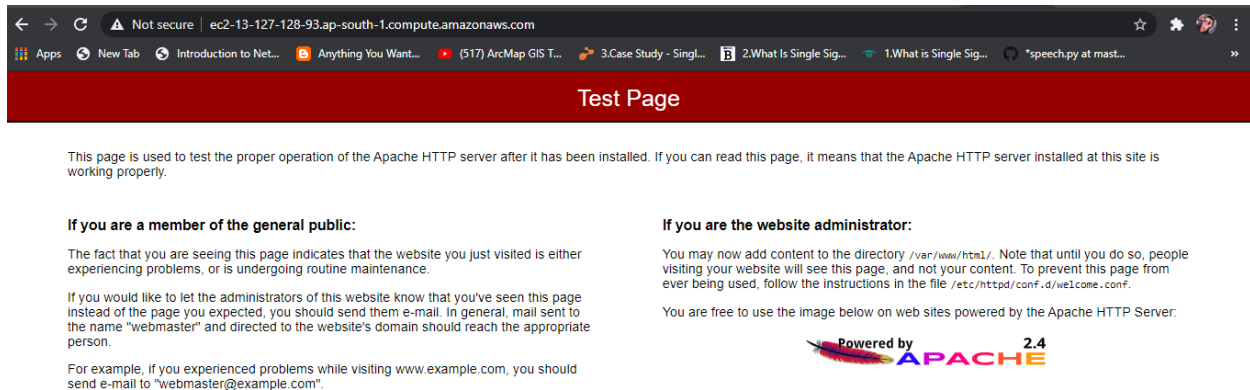
21. For further configuration need to do as follows.

```
login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
Last login: Tue Feb  9 21:06:39 2021 from 112.134.53.86

      _|_  _|_  )
      _|_  ( _|_ /   Amazon Linux 2 AMI
      __|__\__|__|

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]$ sudo su -
Last login: Tue Feb  9 21:06:44 UTC 2021 on pts/0
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# sudo systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# sudo systemctl enable httpd
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# sudo groupadd www
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# sudo usermod -a -G www ec2-user
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# exit
logout
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]$ ec2-user adm wheel systemd-journal www
-bash: ec2-user: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]$ sudo su -
Last login: Tue Feb  9 21:15:20 UTC 2021 on pts/1
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# ec2-user adm wheel systemd-journal www
-bash: ec2-user: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# sudo chgrp -R www /var/www
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# sudo chmod 2775 /var/www
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# find /var/www -type d -exec sudo chmod 2775 {} +
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]# find /var/www -type f -exec sudo chmod 0664 {} +
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 ~]#
```

22. After done all of this as mentioned go to the dashboard and copy your “Public IPv4 DNS” and paste it as below. Then you will get page like this. Which mean you have successfully installed Apache server on you server.



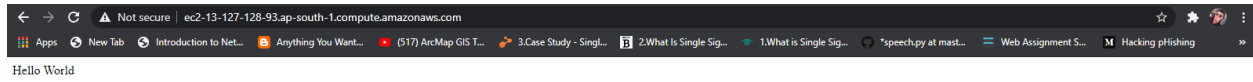
23. Go to /var/www/html. Create your own page like below.

```
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 html]# touch index.html
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 html]# vi index.html
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 html]# pwd
/var/www/html
[root@ip-172-31-41-25 html]#
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
    <title>Document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    Hello World
  </body>
</html>
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
```



24. Then reload your page again and you will get this kind a page.



Here is the URL for public server:

(ec2-13-126-4-143.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com)

## Question 3

### 3.1

```
#!/bin/bash
if wget --spider -S "ec2-13-126-4-143.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com" 2>&1 | grep -w "200\|301" ; then
    echo "Server is up"
else
    echo "Server is down. Wait till server is starting..."
    sudo systemctl start httpd
    sudo systemctl enable httpd
fi
~
~
~
~
~
~
```

### 3.2 – 3.4

```
#!/bin/bash

DATETIME=`date +%b-%d-%y`

webserv="http://ec2-13-126-4-143.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com/"

Keyword="Hello World" # enter the keyword for test content

if curl -s "$webserv" | grep "$keyword"
then
    # if the keyword is in the content
    echo " the website is working fine"| curl --head "$webserv" > $DATETIME.txt
    # upload txt to s3
    aws s3 cp $DATETIME.txt s3://bucket-yasith/
else
    echo "Error" > error.txt
fi
~
```

## Question4

### 4.1 – 4.4

```
#!/bin/bash
BACKUPTIME=`date +%b-%d-%y`
if tar -zcvf backup-$BACKUPTIME.tar.gz /var/log/*
then
    aws s3 cp backup-$BACKUPTIME.tar.gz s3://bucket-yasith/
    echo "----Backup is successfil-----"
    #echo mail -s "$BACKUPTIME Backup is successfil" beastfighter@gmail.com
else
    rm -rf backup-$BACKUPTIME.tar.gz
    echo mail -s "backup-$BACKUPTIME is not successful. Please check..." beastfighter@gmail.com
fi
~
~
~
~
~
```

#### 4.1 Setup to take one compress file daily.

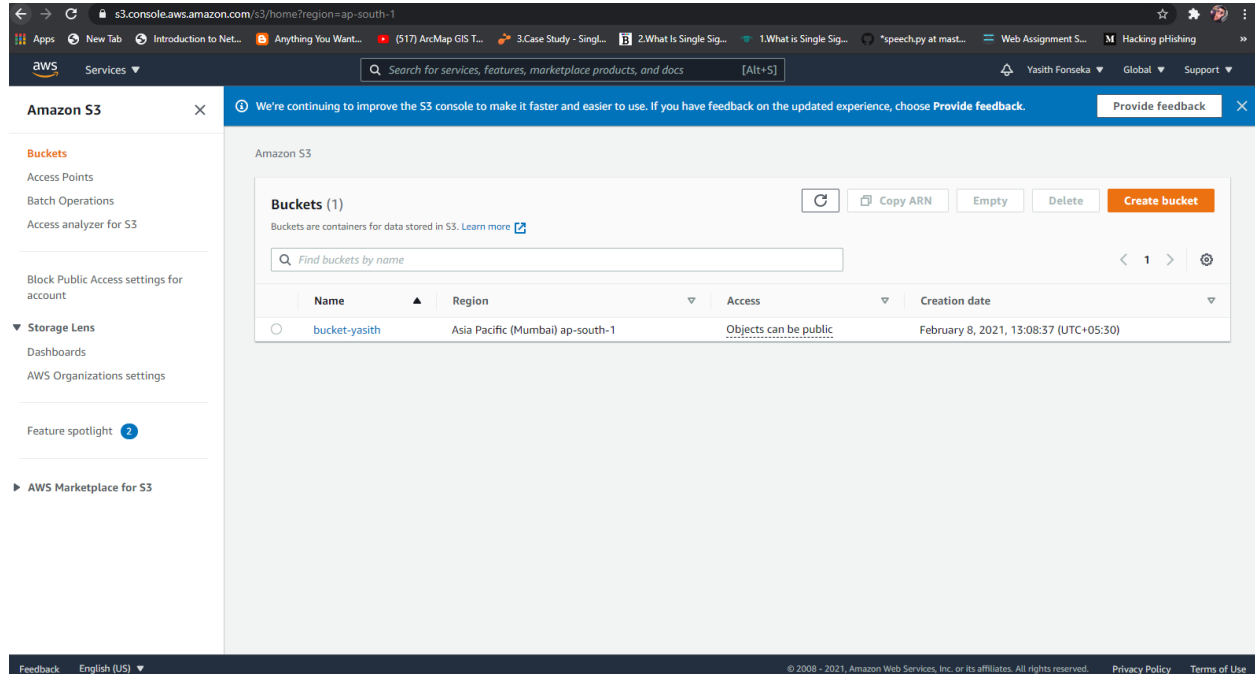
```
root
root@ip-172-31-2-67 ~]# crontab -e
crontab: installing new crontab
root@ip-172-31-2-67 ~]# █
```

```
root@ip-172-31-2-67:~
29 0 * * * /root/backup_script.sh █
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
```

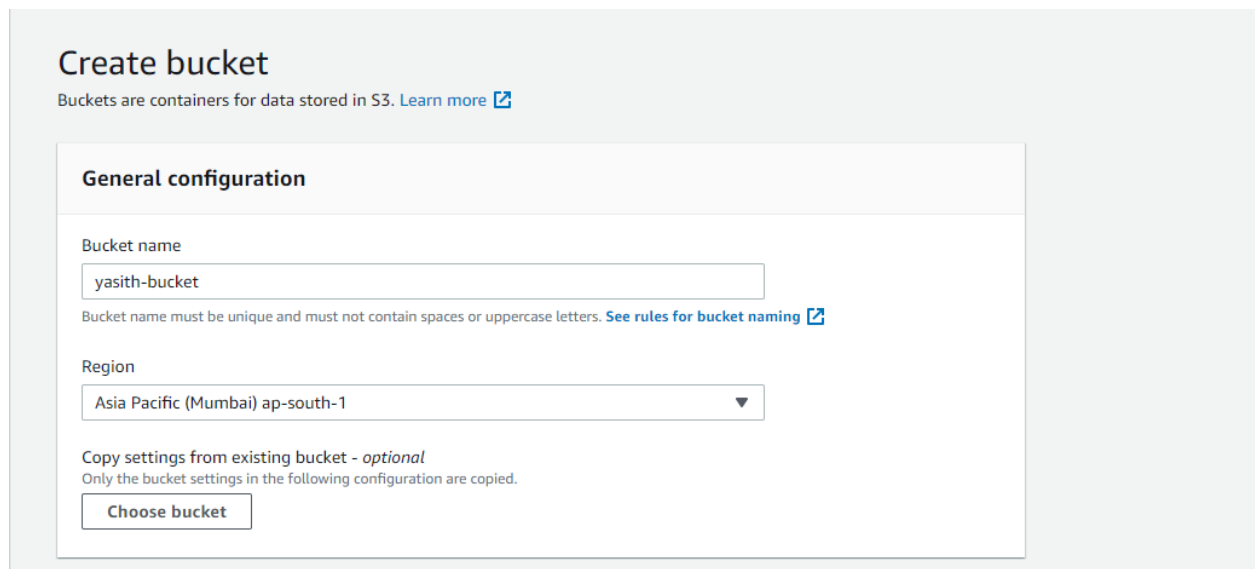
Git link for scripts -: <https://github.com/yasithfonseka/assignment.git>

## Setup s3 bucket.

1. First need to search s3 and load the s3 dashboard
2. You will get dashboard like below and click on the “Create Bucket”.

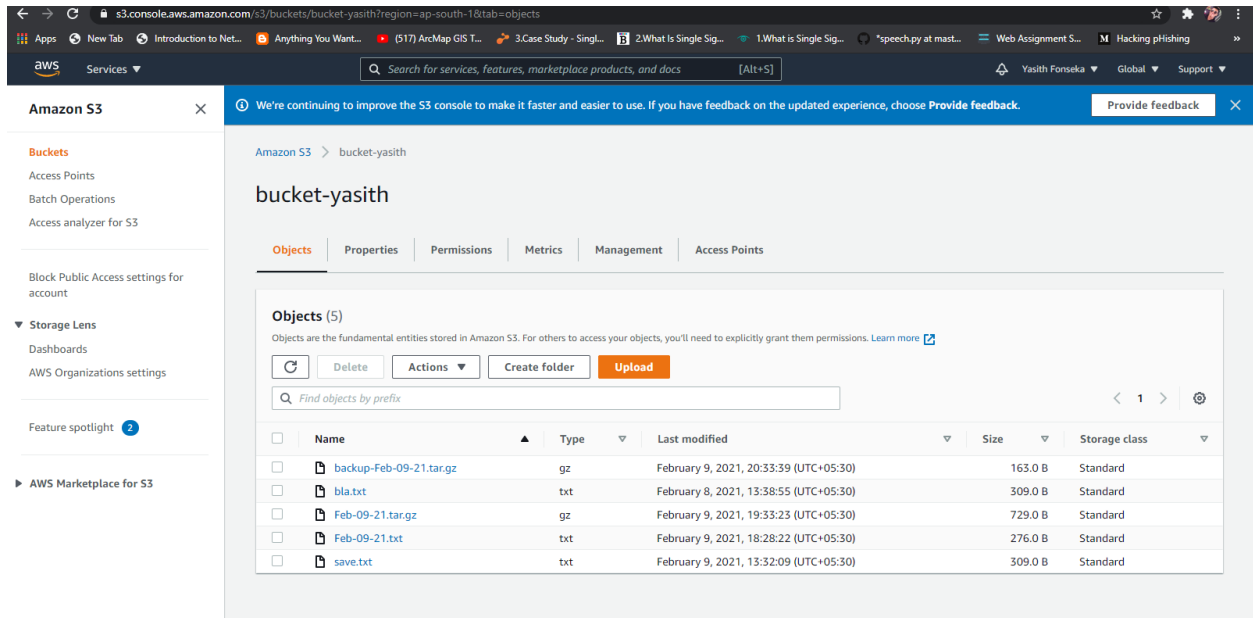


3. Here gives a unique name for bucket and click on “Create Bucket”



4. Then you can upload your files/ backups to the s3 bucket. In my case I used “aws s3 cp \$BACKUPTIME.tar.gz s3://bucket-yasith/” command to upload files. But before that you need to configure S3 bucket in your terminal.

## 5. After that will be able to upload files like below



The screenshot shows the Amazon S3 console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options: Buckets, Access Points, Batch Operations, Access analyzer for S3, Block Public Access settings for account, Storage Lens, Dashboards, AWS Organizations settings, Feature spotlight (2), and AWS Marketplace for S3. The main content area displays the 'bucket-yasith' bucket. A blue banner at the top of the main area states: 'We're continuing to improve the S3 console to make it faster and easier to use. If you have feedback on the updated experience, choose Provide feedback.' Below this, the 'Objects' tab is selected, showing a list of 5 objects. The objects are: backup-Feb-09-21.tar.gz (163.0 B, Standard), bla.txt (309.0 B, Standard), Feb-09-21.tar.gz (729.0 B, Standard), Feb-09-21.txt (276.0 B, Standard), and save.txt (309.0 B, Standard). The table has columns for Name, Type, Last modified, Size, and Storage class.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	backup-Feb-09-21.tar.gz	gz	February 9, 2021, 20:33:39 (UTC+05:30)	163.0 B	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	bla.txt	txt	February 8, 2021, 13:38:55 (UTC+05:30)	309.0 B	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	Feb-09-21.tar.gz	gz	February 9, 2021, 19:33:23 (UTC+05:30)	729.0 B	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	Feb-09-21.txt	txt	February 9, 2021, 18:28:22 (UTC+05:30)	276.0 B	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	save.txt	txt	February 9, 2021, 13:32:09 (UTC+05:30)	309.0 B	Standard

## Setup git for upload files

1. Here I have attached screenshots that how I proceeded with that task.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Yasith Fonseka/Desktop/Assignment
-n namespace -s signature_file [-r revocation_file]

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment
$

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment
$ ssh-keygen -o
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/c/Users/Yasith Fonseka/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/c/Users/Yasith Fonseka/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Passphrases do not match. Try again.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /c/Users/Yasith Fonseka/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /c/Users/Yasith Fonseka/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:nqG4NswLHGyicUnZa+3EWKNCp/Cwlxki/TjcnZA9BXA Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 3072]-----+
| . o.+Eo. |
|= * =.= |
|.X @ X + |
|o & B * |
| + + + S |
|. . +.+o o |
|. =.+..o |
| =.. |
| ... |
+-----[SHA256]-----+

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment
$ cat /c/Users/Yasith Fonseka/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

```
Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment
$ cat /c/Users/Yasith Fonseka/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
cat: /c/Users/Yasith: No such file or directory
cat: Fonseka/.ssh/id_rsa.pub: No such file or directory

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment
$ cat /c/Users/Yasith\ Fonseka/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQGDQUncXg3t2asGaxmyC0ngb0g10X/abr7rEUz+sVgVViMxn1PA1Derqm4rzNFaNQI/z6KqIly4
p83UBf93b8mji55QtD/mx0WvPdhrj4U0D6HUzAYWDFKYpjF2dX1RrPerEQ3gtjL4YsfivxtynEoPwn+3hbNavtmqgVihUiy+tBQzPgzoecblISE6
gp87D5BfG/3H1TUJboEu6HL+AH4TTYqbit03K+n95RYbuEQStlKwoW/3jxjZK4si/vIn/UhNaaTIXiskHhZvCuBpGrRKMC1DSSjS6tRsG/k+Q6EB
7N2XTYXW6dyehNKDh9ehzvilANu0JGsi6vZ0MJ5W9qB2RIvNv+0901GP7sH16Gm48ZgYCJT4B0/i03PHXCbjXmyqHv107gNxsAbk7y7r7Q/K1
DN1dV8ZNOruN4Iwv3IKj22jSOH58EhbXIatXmtf9449zg90VLBe3z57VHg39oC/QAJ46VZ23EzPPp1F0D18vT4u08MQpgnfyHr60A3s= Yasith
Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment
$
```



**Yasith S Fonseka**  
Your personal account

[Go to your personal profile](#)

Account settings
Profile
Account
Appearance <span>New</span>
Account security
Billing & plans
Security log
Security & analysis
Emails
Notifications
SSH and GPG keys
Repositories
Organizations
Saved replies

## SSH keys / Add new

Title

key for assignments

Key

```
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQGDQUncCg3t2asGaxmyCOngb0g10X/abR7rEUz+sVgVViMxn1PAIDerqm4rz
NfANQI/z6Kqilly4o83UBf93b8mji55QtD/mx0WVPdhRj4UOD6HUzAYWdfKYpjF2dXIRrPerEQ3gtjL4YsfivxtynEoPWn+3
hbNavtmgqVihUiy+tBQzPgzoecblI5E6gp87D58fG/3H1TUJboEu6HL+AH4TTyqbit03K+n95RYbuEQStIKWoW/3xjZK4
si/vln/UhNaaTIXiskHhZvCu8pGrRKMCISSjS6tRsG/k+Q6EB7N2XTYXW6dyeHNKdH9ehzvilANuOJGsi6vZ0MJ5W9qB
2RlVnV+090IGP7sHI6Gm48ZgYJCjTh4BO/i03PHXCbjXmymqHvI07gNxsAbk7y7r7Q/KIONIdV8ZNOruN4IWv3IKj2zJS
Oh58EhbXlatXmtf9449zg90VLBe3z57VHg39oC/QAJ46VZ23EzPPp1F0D18vT4uO8MQpgnfHr60A3s= Yasith
Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC
```

Add SSH key

```
Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Yasith Fonseka/Desktop/Assignment/.git/

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ echo "# assignmnet" >> README.md

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    README.md
    backup_script.sh
    check.sh
    response.sh

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git add README.md
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in README.md.
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   README.md

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    backup_script.sh
    check.sh
    response.sh

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git add .
```

```
Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
        new file:   README.md
        new file:   backup_script.sh
        new file:   check.sh
        new file:   response.sh

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git commit -m "first commit"

*** Please tell me who you are.

Run

  git config --global user.email "you@example.com"
  git config --global user.name "Your Name"

to set your account's default identity.
Omit --global to set the identity only in this repository.

fatal: unable to auto-detect email address (got 'Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC.(none)')

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git config --global user.email "yasithfonseka123@gmail.com"

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git config --global user.name "Yasith Fonseka"

Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git commit -m "first commit"
[master (root-commit) d443e3b] first commit
4 files changed, 39 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 README.md
create mode 100644 backup_script.sh
create mode 100644 check.sh
create mode 100644 response.sh
```



```
Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/yasithfonseka/assignment.git
```

```
Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git remote -v
origin https://github.com/yasithfonseka/assignment.git (fetch)
origin https://github.com/yasithfonseka/assignment.git (push)
```

```
Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git push origin master
Logon failed, use ctrl+c to cancel basic credential prompt.
```

```
Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$
```

```
Yasith Fonseka@DESKTOP-4C38JFC MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Assignment (master)
$ git push origin master
Logon failed, use ctrl+c to cancel basic credential prompt.
Enumerating objects: 6, done.
Counting objects: 100% (6/6), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Writing objects: 100% (6/6), 1.03 KiB | 175.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 6 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote:
remote: Create a pull request for 'master' on GitHub by visiting:
remote:   https://github.com/yasithfonseka/assignment/pull/new/master
remote:
To https://github.com/yasithfonseka/assignment.git
 * [new branch]      master -> master
```

<https://github.com/yasithfonseka/assignment/compare/master?expand=1>